ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.-MAY 12, 1858.



PUBLISHED SAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1858.

The New York Courier, of Saturday, thus notices the financial condition of that city: "Capitalists are at a loss for channels for investments of surplus. At present these are lying idle in Back, drawing no interest .-There is a stronger disposition shown to icvest in State Loans, which may be considered among the most reliable, if not among the most profitable, of the securities now offering in the Market. As to other securities, such as Railroad Shares and Bonds, Coal Company Shares, &c., less reliance is placed upon them. Bank Shares yielding 8 per cent., and Insurance Shares paying 10 to 15 per cent., are at present more in favor. The Insurance Companies have agreed upon a Tariff of Premiums, and this Tariff is conceded to be a remunerative one. Capital in this branch of business is considered well invested, and nothing but a general confligration, such as that of 1835 or 1845, could seriously impair Insurance Stocks."

The news of some reported aggressions recently committed on American vessels by British cruisers off the coast of Cuba, appearing almost simultaneously as it did with the statement of our grievances contained in Gen. Case's reply to Lord Napier on the subject of the slave trade, has excited no little feeling throughout the country. This feeling has been increased by the publication by the Senate of the correspondence which has passed between the government and our consuls and naval officers on the

The general intelligence by the steamer Vanderbilt, is of an unimportant character. The British Parliament were engaged in discassing the bill relative to the Indian government. The election in Paris bad resulted in the return of two government and one opposition member to the Legislature. The market exhibited no change of importance.

The latest intelligence from Fort Myers, Florida, is to the 26th ultimo. It gives assurance of the intention of "Billy Bowlegs" to emigrate to the Wast with a large number of his followers. "Sam Jones." at the latest date still refused to leave the country. His party contains only about thirty warriors, who will, no doubt, soon surrender.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says :- "On the first of June the only remaining ocean mail steamer contract -that for the Havre line - will expire. The administration is opposed to the revival of the system; especially in the present condition of the treasury and the revenue, and Congress is apparently indifferent to the subject. Public opinion looks for no partial legisti tion for the employment of ocean mail steamers, but requires the establishment of a general or officient, or economical, and an im; artial system, adapted to the commercial necessity and the various sectional interests of the country."

The plain and simple answer to the question why the Italian opera fails in this country, is, not that there is not musical taste in the country, but because that kind of music does not suit the general public, and is not relished by the people. Of the few who profees to like it, nine-tenths of them, only affect an appreciation, which, in reality, they do not

The New York Freeman's Journal of the 8th inst., contains a letter from a distinguished clergyman in France, asking for information as to whether "it is feasible to establish in the United States religious houses of men composed principally of lay-members, who intend to live by agriculture. They should be able not only to live by their labor, but to acquire means thereby to increase their property, multiply their houses, and pay the traveiling expenses of new colonists who would continue to come from Europe."-Commenting on this subject, the Freeman's Journal says:-

"Public attention has been markedly directed to the advantages for colonization presented by the State of Virginia under the beneficent and enlightened administration of Gov. Wise. Extensive regions of that State, yet anoccuped, have been pointed out to us as peculiarly adapted to the growing of vineyards. Suppose a company of religious agriculturists from France, already acquainted with this culture, were planted on the sunny bills of Western Virginia, engaged in this occupation, and training, meantime, a colony of boys rescued from city vagabondism. It addition to the reformation of these boys, such an establishment would, by the results of their labors, be belping the cause of temperance by the supply of light and wholesome wines, to take the place of the noxious and stupefying stimulants now in vogue .-So far as intelligently engaged in, vinc-eul ture has been very remunerative in this country, and we know of no branch of industry that more deserves fostering."

The American brigantine Ella Reed, Tuzo, master, from Liverpool, England, out fitythree days, with salt on freight, bound to Philadelphia, put into Grassy Bay, Bermuda, on the 24th ult., for provisions and water, where she was detained by a writ of attachment, issued at the suit of Joseph C. Yates, of the firm of Joseph C. Yates & Co., of Baltimore, against Mesers. Outerbridge, Harvey & Co., Philadelphia, owners of the Ella Reed. The amount of the debt is said to be about \$6,000. An application was made on the 27th of April to release the vessel, on the ground of her being a chartered vessel, and bound to deliver her cargo. ebe not being then the property of her ownere, but of the charter party. The Court, on the 29.5, without giving any opinion as to no power to release the vessel after the at sest had teen served, and before the case had been tried. The vessel was brought into the barbor on the afternoon of that day, by the marshal's order, where she now lies. waiting the sitting of the Court. The captain is yet in obarge, and bas protected against all interference so far. This is said to be the first case of the kind that has ocsurred in Bermuda.

ments resident in Washington, with a view to corresponding enactments in the countries represented by them respectively.

A bill for the relief of Wm. K. Jennings and others; providing for the compensation Chesapeake bay by the British fleet in 1813. Representatives, on Monday, and referred to the west. the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Garnett defended the bill from the objections of Mr. Bliss, of Ohio.

When a correspondent sends to a newscan be used "merely to fill up" he may be assured, that he labors under a great mistake, as to the wants of an editor. The difficulty is not to "fill up," but to find room for all that ought to be published. The editor is embarrassed not by the dearth of materials, but by the contracted space allowed him for publishing the variety of excellent and useful matter constantly before him.

The pathetic case of a boy, nine years old, who supported a whole family through the winter, in New York, proves, on investigation, to have been an ingenious and thorough fraud throughout. His mother is not dead, his father not sick, nor the family by any means starving. The publication of the story by one benevolent person, led to the discovery that quite a number of others, moved by the same narrative, had been giving liberally all winter, to support a lazy family of

Most of our readers will remember that, a few years ago, Col. James Collier, Collector at San Francisco during Gen. Taylor's administration, was branded as a defaulter --The matter was carried into the Courts by he United States, and has only been recent y settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, by a final decision, declaring, that instead of being indebted to the Government, a considerable sum was equitably due to Col.

Gen. Quitman has been having quite a triumphal march through South Carolina, whither he went to attend the anniversary of the Palmetto Association. His reception at Columbia, and the public manifestations along his route, are said to have be n very enthusiastic. It will be remembered that he led the famous Palmetto regiment at the storming of the city of Mexico.

A letter from a "Southern Man" in Katsas, says, "that when Kansas is admitted it will be one of the most decided of the Free States in the Union." He adds that he believes the whole of the troubles and disturbances have been produced by "politicians and rowdies," and that both sides have been equally to blame for twelve months past.

During the thunder storm which passed to his munificence .- N. Y. Co. over York county, Pa., last Thursday night, the barn of Mr. Jacob Delsinger, in West Manchester township, near the Little Conewago Creek, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, with two hundred bushels of oats, twenty of wheat, forty of coru, a quantity of hay, a threshing machine, a winnowing mill, a lot of harness, &c.

Considerable indignation is felt in some circles in Boston at the exclusion of uninvited persons from marriage services celebrated in King's Chapel Church, Boston. It is contended that a Christian church should be open to all, and if privacy is sought, wedlings can be eelebrated in a private house.

According to partial returns from the various police captains of New York city, no less than nine hundred and twenty-five places in that city were open on Sunday last for the "sale of liquors and cigars." The six | which has been the favorite entertaiment .wards from which no returns were received would probably swell the number 1,500.

A new kind of cotton, called the rose cotton, excelling in firmness of lint and length of the staple, the kind ordinarily produced. has been sold in Galveston, Texas, at a price above the market value of the Mexican Gulf cotton. As a new variety, it promises to be a very decided improvement.

The reports of some of the railway corporations of Great Britain, for the last six months, are of more than usual interest .--The companies generally declare dividends f from 31 to 41 per cent, averaging about 31 per cent, for all the railways in the king-

Rev. Dr. Scott, a widely known and much esteemed clergyman of New York, was stricken down on Saturday with a paralytic fit. His condition, is very doubtful, and but little hopes are entertained of his recov-

It is stated that Maine is about the only Eastern State whose uncultivated regions are filling up rapidly with actual settlers. The spring movement northwards is quite large, er timber forests proving more attractive than the Western prairies.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Saturday discharged one hundred and thirtyfive men at Altona, because, it is stated, they were concerned in a "strike."

Dr. Duff writes that the story of Jessie Brown, at Lucknow, and the Highland pipes, is very much of an invention-having only a slight foundation in the actual facts.

A writer in the National Intelligencer continues to discuss the subject of charred Clay for Manure. The expenses of the increased force of the British Army in India, are to be paid by the

East India Company. Col. Joseph Adkins, a well-known tobacco merchant, at Richmond, Vs., died last Fr-

General Peter Sten Smith, formerly an facer in the United States army, died suddenly, at Springfield, Mass., on the 6th inst.

The remains of the late Gen. C. F. Mercer base been removed to Leesburg, Loudoun much exaggerated—and that Frost has not was nearly frantic with grief on finding his grandees resident in this country.—Cleveland had taken place between the parties, should county, Va., and buried there.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has | The witness, Slade, examined in Philadel had under consideration the subject of col- phia, accounted for the destination of the lision at sea, and the liabilities consequent total eighty-seven thousand dollars expended proper to be enforced. A cou mittee has by Lawrence, Stone & Co., in procuring the made a report thereon, recommending an appassage of the Tariff bill. Between sixty and J. Edmund Burke as Secretary. Three plication to Congress, and the form of a law and seventy thousand was shown to have to limit pecuniary liabilities and to punish been put into Walcott's hands. There are no wilful and wanton perpetrators in cases of traces of this amount beyond that; and naritime collisions. It is also requested whether he paid it out or pocketed it, is bat the President of the United States will, not known. The remainder was distribuf agreeable to his sense of the propriety of ted among outsiders-no member of Conhe object, open negotiations on the subject gress receiving any, except one, who borwith the representatives of other Govern- rowed a bundred, and repaid it. The Committee bave but one more witness to examine, unless he indicates others.

In a recent work on "The Chinese and their Robellions, with an E-say on Civilization, by Thomas Taylor Meadows," he conof Wm. K. Jennings, Henry A. Wise, and tradicts flatly the long tales of Coinese other parties, for slaves carried away from the misery, poverty, degradation and famine which reach us from time to time, and comwas taken up and discussed in the House of pletely upsets all the precenceived notions of of listing on my note book, the names of del-

Some of the Pennsylvania Democratio papers now say that national politics had nothing to do with the late election in Philadelphia. This may be so; but it is very ceraper an article for insertion, which he says tain, that it was not because these same presses did not labor very hard to accomplish a different result in that election. They, at least, sought to introduce "national politics."

> The six new United States revenue cutters just completed, and now at Sandusky, will immediately be put in commission. They are designed to be used in protecting the public revenue, and one will be stationed for that purpose on Lake Superior, one on Lake Michigan, one on Lake Huron, one on Lake St. Clair and Detroit river, one on Lake Erie. and one on Lake Ostario.

The Anniversary Meetings of various re igious and charitable associations are going on this week, in New York City.

Peter Cooper.

An observant stranger in Gotham, might, as he walks down Broadway, be struck with the appearance of an old-fashioned vehicle, drawn by one steady nag, and occupied by a tall, thin old gentleman, with long grey bair, and spectacles; by the novice, he might be taken for a benign country physician, who bad wandered from a suburban vicinage into the metropolitan thoroughfare; yet, the dexterity with which he threads the crowd of liveried equipages, carts, and omnibuees, indicates a driver used to the bewildering streets; while the numerous and smiling nods he exchanges with passers-by, suggest one both well-known and beloved. Perchance he draws up to the corbstone, and, in that case, is likely to draw forth a plethoric pocket-book, in which are notes, contracts, invitations, scraps from newspapers, the omnium gatherum of a man of business, of primitive habits and philanthropy. When you look at him closely, you find an honest benevolence of expression, mingled with a certain quiet shrewdness, a dress plain in the extreme, and manners as unpretending as

they are kindly. Few would imagine that the individual whose appearance thus contrasts with the ostentations men of wealth around, is one of New York's greatest benefactors-a man who has made a large fortune by the manufacture of glue, for years explored the adjacent country for bones of the slaughtered kine, and transformed them into isinglass and adhesive matter, the enormous sale of which made tained seventeen days on account of snow-made profitably productive by the use of should be read. The complaint was finally pisehim for his lack of military enthancements and should be read. Peter Cooper rich; but Nature previously storms. He met Col. H. ffman's command green sand marl, and in both cases without read, and on motion referred to the Commitmade him generous; and now an immense edifine in the heart of the city Transcript.

The Fashionable Sesson at Washington. We are told by the Jenkinses of the newspapers at the capital that the season which has just closed was one of more than usual brilliancy-which means that there were more balls, dinners, routs, and so on, where they could smuggle themselves in under protection of some friendly crinoline. Washington society is a curious mealey of all that is good, bad and indifferent, from every part of the Union. Some people come to get places; some are in pursuit of contracts and lobby jobs; some in search of rich wives; some to repair a broken fortune with a wealthy husband. All are seeking for some selfish end; and those who are the most successful are generally the greatest rascals. One curious feature in Washington society this winter has been the union of all the chevaliers d'industrie, the lights of the lobby. the place hunters and the match makers upon the common ground of the bal costume. These fancy balls are sometimes given to belp along some lobby job in Congress, sometimes to forward a flirtation, and sometimes to make a great show which shall outdo everybody else. - N. Y. Herald.

The Mt. Vernon Sale.

The Charlottesville Advocate expresses its regret for a paragraph imputing extortion to Mr. Washington, owner of Mount Vernon, in his sale to the ladies, and says:

"We are glad to learn, and now make the statement, as the only reparation we have in our power to make to Mr. Washington, that he is a gentleman of unblemished character. whose high-toned teelings would scorn to take advantage of his position to impose extortionate charges upon any man, much less upon such a society as that comprising the Mount Verson Association. We are told, upon undoubted authority, that he was, some time ago, offered \$300,000 for his estate, and that, with a large and dependent family, he could not, in justice to himself and family, have taken less than he did from the Mount Vernon Association, which was less by \$100,-000 than his offer from a Northern company. In justice to ourselves, and to Mr. Washington, we make the above statement, hoping that it may reach every reader of the Advocate who has perused our article in the last week's paper.

A Parish for Scandal.

A Clergyman once resigned his pastoral charge on account of a slight difference of opinion which existed between himself and his parishioners upon the subject of his talents, and a young man was thereupon installed in his place. One afternoon after scourge of yellow fever, from which the the latter had been settled over the so- South was so unusually exempt last season, ciety some little time, the wife of the for- will return this year with greater violence mer pastor made him a visit. After the than ever. This fear is based upon the fact usual preliminaries, she proceeded to acquaint | that the long continued freshets, at this parhim with what she considered the failings and weaknesses of the parish, mentioning in diseases. Nearly one-fourth of the land on land, the flowery portal and beautiful gatethe catalogue that the people "were great the Mississippi, from Vicksburg down to the way to the Mississippi valley. The extent scandal-mongers." "My dear madam," replied the young minister, courteously, have not heard so much scandal from all my people since my installation, as you have been stagnant water. In the interiors of Missispleased to entertain me with during this short call." -- Boston Traveller.

The Cotton Crop.

We learn from a gentleman directly from Middle Florida, that the cotton crop from Florida to Virginia was completely out off by the frost of the last week; and, what is worse, that there are no seed to replant, as the neck with a rope. He told some little the planters had hauled out their surplus they should need them again this season .-Charlottesville Advocate. [Another Southern gentleman says that this statement is one would come and release bits. The father done as much damage as reported.]

MONTGONERY, (ALA.) May 10 .- the Southern Convention met bere at noon to-day. It was temporarily organized by the choice of hundred delegates were in attendance, com-

ana, and Alabama. Kansas, Central America, re-pening of the Slave trade African apprenticeship system, Southern publications, and direct European trade, besides other matters, were privately discused, and will perhaps be brought before the Convention.

ing from North and South Carolina, Virgin-

ia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, Lousi-

The usual committee on organization reported A. P. Calhoun, of South Carolina, President; Mark A. Cooper, Vice President, and P. D. Page, of Alabama, Sceretary. The committee on business was formed by three delegates from each State.

out for four or five days past, with the hope of New York, have been, as it were, begging gates to the Commercial Convention, which four dollars an acre; lands, too, that were to assemble at Montgomery on Monday.— once considered garden-spots of America, egates to the Commercial Convention, which But they have not arrived, and my imprestible surroundings of palatial residences of sion is that the attendance from Virginia will princely owners. Rich acres of light sandy be about the slimest that has ever gathered loam, worn down to such utter barrenness on a similar occasion. Roger R. Pryor, esq., that a whole acre, aye, a whole field, would the distinguished editor of the South, and not produce, as an old negro truly said to me Mr. Hugh W. Fry, a prominent citizen of ooce, "poverty grass enough to make dis Richmond, have gone on. List night, I of - entile's ole nen a nest." Yet that very field, served E. A. Freeman, e-q., of Culpeper C. so utterly barren, so cropped when newly H., Va., en route for Monigomery. With cleared of its oak forest, with tobacco, that it the exception of a few from Norfolk and would no longer pay for cropping; then Portsmouth, the aforementioned, are all that planted with Indian corn till Indian corn I have recognized. I think it more than would not produce enough to pay the labor; probable, that Maryland will not have a sin- then sowed with rye until its largest crop of gle representative in the Convention. Vir- three bushels an acre often failed; and then ginia will have but few. I have heard of given up to grow old field pines and poverty no one going from North Carolina. If the grass, the last effort of exhausted fertility to other Southern States do no better, it is not produce vegetation-yet such lands as these an unreasonable supposition, that we shall have been reciaimed. It was upon just such have no more Southern Conventions. Cer- a field as this that the old negro stretched tainly no more similar to those that have pre- his hand over when he illustrated its former ceded the one now on the eve of assembling. barrenness by the fact that he had tried in

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- To-day, at noon, the proposals for the issue of Treasury notes "See de clover and de wheat. Seventien were opened by the Secretary of the Trea- bushel to de acre, first time trying; and de sury. The total amount of the bids for the clover-an, you see him! An't he big? \$5,000,000 worth of notes, in exchange for But I did tink my massa done gone crazy, gold, amounted to upwards of \$15,000,060. sure, when he tell dis nigga dat he goin that 5 per centum. Messes. McKim & Co., de end again in dis world." of Baltimore, get \$120,000.

Congress, including Marshals. District At- years before, again restored. torneys, Land Otheers, and Postmasters .--Those for New York, Baltimore, Boston, they were not acted upon.

and the places where they will be stationed. productiveness. All three regiments will be mounted, and the regulars have been withdrawn.

The Secretary of State has asked an ap-

From the Army in Utah. Mo.) Dispatch announces the arrival of Mr. Mason, who left Camp Scott March 3d. Col. Johnston was anxiously awaiting the arrival was remarkably good. Provisions were becoming scarce, but supplies were expected from Fort Laramie. Mr. Mason was de-

would then be in a cordision to march to All the streams were full of water.

Bullet Forty Years in a Lung.

enworth.

Doctor Wurtz read an interesting paper efore the Scientific Convention in more giving the results of some chemical examinations connected with a bullet imbedded for more than forty years in a man's lung. -The individual whose experience had exhib ted the effect of metalic lead imbedded in the buman vicus was an Irishman named Wil liam Kelley, who had received a bullet wound at the seige of Badajez in the Peninsular war, retired upon a pension from the British Government, and died recently at the ers, where grass, hay and cattle were secon hospital at Kingston, Canada. Upon dis-ection the bullet was found enclosed in a cyst. or bag, within the lung, and closely adhering to its walls in several places. The ball had swamt-draining, since one of the most exlost one hundred grains of its original weight. three hundred and seventy grains, by corresion. A portion of the amount of lead thus lost was recovered by analysis from the lungs tance to all cultivators of hilly lands, and it and diaphragm. The ball and the cyst in is one that this Club might discuss advanwhich it was found were exhibited.

Little girls, and sometimes large ones, grow ambitions at times in this exercise, and their movements should be watched, as they may do themselves injuries, from the offects of which they may never recover. We have known women made cripples for life by this exercise in their juvenile sports of an hour. A serious case of the kind occurred in this city the early part of this week. A young lady from New York, in a thoughtless hour, resolved to see how many times she could jump the rope without stopping, as others had done, and went on untill she was exhausted, and sunk into absolute helpleseness. As an immediate consequences she was seized with an affection of the heart, and was for two or three days in danger of sudden death. the last accounts she had improved a little, but is still in imminent danger and her recovery can only be the result of the utmost care, with the aid of a considerable lapse of time.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Apprehenstons.

Great apprehensions are felt in the Southeru States that the coming Summer will be a very sickly one, and that the dreadful ticular time, are likely to breed febrile mouth of that river, has been overflowed for many weeks, and all the swamps, bayous the Superior country, and possibly those court in this county, and the verdict will be vities, or public recreation-such is and lagoons at the South are gorged with thriving little villages out west known as regarded with interest. Mr. Little, in 1853. sippi, Alabama and Georgia, the freshets ment of Congress, the 7th of June, will give hill, knowing that she had previously been

Fatal Freak of a Boy.

In Middlesex, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, John R. Francisco, aged about his father's barn, and suspended himself by from this it is supposed that he did not intend really to commit suicide, but expected some Farmers Club of the New York Institute. The discussions of this Club generally

meeting :-

tobacco, are the greatest destroyers of one of earth's best gifts to man, the power of reproduction and tenfold multiplication of all food-producing seeds that man may plant .--Toey have rendered millions of acres, once fertile, so utterly unproductive that they have been abandoned as worthless and forsaken by the owners, and afterwards, in changing owners, have been counted at a mere nominal value. Within ten years, the lands of some of the old Virginia planta-Weldon, May 8 -- I have been on the look tions, within two days' easy water carriage purchasers like a hawker's wares, at one to With cleared of its oak forest, with tobacco, that it vain to gather grass enough to make a hen's

"Now look at him!" said he, proudly. Four and a half million were taken at less sow wheat on dat field. I never 'spec to see

Faithless at the first, the old fellow was The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, now exultantly jubilant to see the waving onfirmed a large number of appointments, crop upon this abandoned old field-to see principally those made during the recess of its remembered fertility, almost a hundred

This pleasant scene was at the home of the Hon, Willoughby Newton, Westmore-Philadelphia, and other places, have been land County, Virginia, one of the pioneers sent in, amounting to nearly 200 in all, but in the renovation of worn-out lands. Now, what Willoughby Newton and his compeers The object of Lieut. General Scott's visit have done there, may be done here, and Washington is said to be to decide upon there egain, and everywhere where old fields the description of volunteers to be called out, abound that have been exhausted of their

There has been no miracle wrought; no employed to protect the Indian frontier, and magic wand waved over the land; no costly occupy the various military posts from which application; and there is no mystery in the process; it is simply this: Sow 200 pounds of guano per acre, lightly plowed in, or well propriation of \$20,000, to carry into effect the harrowed in with the seed, one bushel of act for the admission of Kansas into the Union. wheat and six to eight quarts of cloverseed ter acre. Thresh the wheat and return the straw to the soil, evenly spread on the sur-St. Louis, May 10 -The Independence face, and let the clover grow until ripe the second year and then turn it under, having dressed it in the Spring with a bushel of plaster per acre, and in the Fall with thirty of Captain Marcy. The health of the army to fifty bushels per acre with powdered lime. This is a sure and cheap mode of restoring old barren fields to fertility.

Other lands equally barren have been one hundred and forty miles beyond Fort cost, because every year the increased crops have paid the expense; and I now contend Twelve hundred troops have arrived here that all the worn out fields of all the old St. L. ui.) within three days, a great portion | States-and their number is legion-may be of whom proceed immediately to Fort Leav- all renovated and made productive at only the cost of interest of money upon the in-The Republican of this city, states that vestment in fertilizers. No matter what the Capt. Marcy would not be detained more fertilizer may be, whether lime, piester, ashes, than ten days awaiting reinforcements. He potash, guano, marl, phosphates, muck of animal manures, so that the first application Camp Scott within forty days. The trains be used mainly for the purpose of growing were losing a number of animals from cold. a manufial crop on the land-something to be buried in the soil-something that will make it rich in a cheaper manner than can to be brought upon the land either by an ex-

pense of money or labor. We are apt to look upon the whole system of Southern agriculture, here at the North, as very much behind our own. But let me tell you that there are very many Southern plante's from whom very many Northern farmers might learn some very profitable lessons. The system of renovating work-out lands, as described, and the system of rotation practiced by some corn and wheat grow dary objects, might be studied to advantage by

some of us who are wise in our own opinion We might learn some lessons too is tensive drainers that I know of in the United States is to be found in South Carolina.

There is another subject of vital impotageously, upon which we can learn some valuable lessons from cotton planters in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, in each of which States I have seen large plantations, located upon extremely uneven urfaces, where every furrow was plowed level, and every row planted level, no matter where it began and ended, so that the ends were on the same level, or how far the ends might be apart. By this plan the absord folly of planting up and down the bill side some worn-out fields once fertile, and now worthless, upon our hill sides.

Prof. NASH--The process of side-hill ditching is borrowed from the Belgians, and is one of great importance upon all light soils, but in New England there are millions of acres of land valuable for grass that are strings, covering nearly the entire walls of worthless for the plow, owing to the number of stones. The excellent remarks read are the Eleventh Ward, in his report to the City only applicable to arable lands. Now much | Inspector, confirms the story of Sharburgher's of this New England pasture land is run collecting dead cars from the streets, and in grass-what can be done to renovate that? them. He says this strange individual is I hope at the next meeting some one will be about 40 years of age, a robust, healthy ready to answer this question.

The President Going West. We have heard from undoubted authority that during the long recess of Congress, the

President contemplates making a tour to the West. His first stopping place will be Cleveof his tour is not known, but he may visit first case of the kind ever brought before a almost each bour, unrelieved by cou Chicago and St. Louis. The early adjourn- married a Miss Sarah M. Bradlee of Haver- Cardinal Wiseman, in his new book bave been unprecedented .- Balt. American. ample opportunity to not only our Chief Exe- affected with insanity, which was presented cutive but the Secretaries, heads of depart- a having arisen from brain fever and passed ments, and members of Congress generally, off with the disease, but which in fact was He recites the Breviary, like his poore to visit the western county, now becoming in continually recurring or remaining, so as rates, counts his beads, too, most certs extent, wealth and population, the wonder of wholly to unfit her for the station and duties like any single Catholic at home or all fitteen years, went into a shed attached to the world. A private letter from Senator of a wife. In five years from the ceremony Toombs assures us that he shall visit Cieve- of marriage, so far as any carnal knowledge He listens to sermons, not merely land during the recess, and our renders are was concerned, the union of the parties had children who were with him to run into the already informed of the great projected buf- not been consummated, and she constantly deseed for manure, thinking it impossible that house as he was going to hang himself, and fall hunt, which is to come off the coming clined to be and abide by him as an obedient season in the Rad River and Pembina coun- and loving wife. The facts being proved, try, to be participated in by the Turkish the court found no trouble in declaring, and Pacha, Lord Napier, and several torsign the jury in finding, that what of marriage engaged his growing crop of wheat at

M. E. General Conference, South. NASHVILLE, May 3, 1858 .- The General possess considerable interest, and we fre- Conference opened this morning at half past announcement that the Emperor Napoles quently make extracts from them, in the 8 o'clock, and proceeded with its business .- about to abandon the great works of ... hope that something may be elicited of im- Bishop Paine presided during most of the ment and fortification which were beginning the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and the control of the ment and fortification which were beginning to the control of the ment and the control of the contro portance to our readers. We copy the fol- morning session. There was but little business some time since at Cherbourg, for lowing from the proceedings of their last transacted. The Conference passed a reso- wounding the susceptible feelings of lution approving the proposition of Mr. Smithson, of Washington City, to get up an Southern planters, particularly of cotton and clegant engraving of the General Confer-WORN OUT SOILS .-- A member said :-- The ence, which is to contain a truthful likeness of each member of the body, and of the Bishops of the church.

There is a good deal of religious interest in Nashville, at this time, in all the churches. Large numbers have recently been added to the different communions in the city, and in the Methodist churches the work of revival still goes on.

The Standing Committees of the General Conference, composed of one delegate from each annual Conference, were all appointed and organized to-day. They will soon pre-pare business for the Conference. Several petitions and memorials, on Lay Delegation, and other subjects, were presented this morning, and refered to their appropriate com-

On Thursday Jas. Stacy, of the South Carolina Conference presented a memorial from M. A. McKibben, T. M. Pegues and R. R. shuson, asking an alteration of the discipline on the subject of class-meetings, placing this in-titution on the same ground as other prudential means of grace, and not as a andition of membership in the church.

C. K. Marshall added, And that it be printed. W. A. Smith preferred its reference to a

special committee. He said it was a matter f very great importance. Class-meeting had, in a measure, gone down in his part of the country. It was a calamity. What was Was there any remedy? Doubtthe cause? ed if the remedy was presented in the memorial. There is a remedy and we ought to find it. It is demanded by the best juterests of the Church. The Committee on revisals will have a great deal to do. Therefore he moved that the memorial be referred to a special committee.

C. F. Deems proposed that the committee be constituted of one member from each conference.

It was finally agreed to refer the memorial to a special committee of five. G. W. Langhorne and W. B Rowzie pre-

sented a preamble and resolution, touching the use and application of the chartered fund; which were referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals. C. D. Oliver and G. W. Carter presented

the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sabbath Schools:

Resolved, That for the thorough instruction and indoctrination of those uniting with our church, a committee of - be appointed to prepare a catechism, embracing the history, doctrines, usages, and economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

A letter from a friend, now in Nashville, nterms us that there are 151 delegates in attendance. All the Bishops are present, and in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The proceedings on Wednesday, May 5th, ssess but little interest.

Rev. J. G. Jones presented a complaint nade against Bishop Early by James Mcennan, of Mississippi. The complaint did got all these things, he may think t involve the Christian or ministerial char- and conquest, too; but only subordinate eter of the Bishop, but set forth certain | he will not pursue them if they look as grievances in his administration, connected they would endanger his liberty. M with the location of said McClennan by the this, he cannot conceal his contempt Mississippi Conference without his consent. | ple who do not share his idea of and lo It was proposed to refer the paper to the

munitree on Episcopacy. A considerable discussion ensued whether or not the charge and complaint beart, though not more heartily than it tee on the Episcopacy. The Standing Com-mittees have been announced. L. M. Lee It is this radical difference mittees have been announced. L. M. Lee is chairman of the Committee on Icinerancy;

and J. E. Edwards is third on the Committee on Tracts. J. H. Linn announced that Lexington. Ny., would be in nomination for the seat of

the next General Conference. Cats and Rate in New York.

A German rag-picker, known only by the name of Sharburgher, who, with his family has been until recently living in what is be possibly done with any substance that is known as the "Rag-Picker's Retreat," No. some of the various secret societies 330 East Thirteenth street, has disgusted his | college, a band of the students concert fellow-tradesmen and drawn upon himselfcon. plan of giving him a mock initiation siderable persecution by indulging in dead cats and rats for food. These he gathered provided for the occasion. The cer from the streets, usually to the number of five or six daily, as he found them, in the practice of his vocation. Upon his arrival me he skinned them; served up their flesh drank so freely that he became intex for food, in the shape of fricasses, stews and roasts, according to his fancy. The fur of ny sought to sober him; carried him the cats he laid aside for making pillows, doors to give him the benefit of the p chair cushions and mattresses. The skins and bathed his face and temples were hung up around the room to dry, pre- but without the desired result. paratory to being sold to dealers in such articles. His associate rag-pickers noticed his sible with some bed clothing; his vo habits of collecting the carcasees of cats and precluded the idea of putting him to rats, and thinking it strange, inquired of him what he did with them? He gave them to night, but when morning came he wa understand it was for the purpose of obtain- drunk. The students, thinking be ing their skins and fur. They were not long however, in discovering the fact that he ate the carcasses and, that his family also derived their principal subsistence from this loathsome species of offal.

When this fact became generally known, the indignation of the rag-pickers living in the same house was excited to such a pitch that they determined to stone him out of the premises. On his return home a day or two since, the incensed crowd seized his cart, in which were five dead cats and two rate. They threw the dead carca-ses into the streets, and is got rid of, and the washing away of the gave him to understand that unless be and soil prevented. This would be an important his family left the house immediately, they gave him to understand that unless he and adjunct to any plan adopted to renovate would lay violent hands on him. Fearing that they might carry their threat into excution, he gathered up his store of rags, and a few articles of furniture, and left with his family. They compelled him to leave behind his stock of fur, and also the skine of the cats and rats which were hung upon his apartments. Health Warden Green, of out, as it is said, and no longer productive dressing and, together with his family, eating looking man, and that his wife and two children compare faverably with people of

Divorce.

On Wednesday the Supreme Court in Salem, granted a divorce to Mr. William Little of Newbury, on the ground of his wife's iosanity previous to marriage. This is the of official audiences, fixed for each be annulled .- Newburyport Herald.

The Anglo-French Alliance. Our latest files from Europe contain the John Bull. We also hear that Queen ria, besides her visit to her daughter at lin, is to spend a few days this summe France, as the guest of the Emperor ultaneously with these announcement note the removal of M. Renee, son-in-lan M. M cquart, the Emperor's private see ry, from his post as director of the tionnel, in consequence of the offens ; ele published in that journal on the of the London jury in the case of the enthusiastic reception of the Duke akoff at Dover, and his warm well the army and navy of England at the Service Club. These are the signs

times. They indicate beyond question the peoples of England and France are to the alliance, and that the governments struggling, might and main, to prevent a reture between the two countries. It is the story of the entente cordiale of Louis Philippe time revived afrests. Monsieur Guizot's description of the inches

sant struggle that was waged, during h ministry in France between himself an British government on the one side and British and French peoples on the other governments of both countries trying to ke the peace between them, while the rank file of the two nations were frantic for war this description, old as it is, will answer mirably for the contest now pending in rope. Those European journals which lieve or affect to believe, that the Empe Napoleon meditates a treacherous attack on his ally and is secretly contriving ruin of the alliance, are evidently in experience and common sense are alike clusive against such a theory. The Emperlike the British G veroment, desires po is the masses in both countries which clamorous for war.

The reason is exceedingly simply.

dition to the hereditary national prewhich inspires hatred between the tw tions, there are at this time great antagon principles involved in the political tions of the two countries and short as is distance between them and rapid the tra mission of intelligence from one to the er, so long as those principles continue antagonistic they will be a source of perdisturbance between them. The French their summum bonum, which is glory English theirs, liberty. Each of the paramount in the minds of its respect berents; the Frenchman will sacrifice thing, even liberty, for glory; the English will yield even glory for liberty. A Fr man's dearest wish is to fill the world the noise of his exploits, to trample foreign people under foot, and to sen land; so be achieves these ends, he w grumble even though, on his return home be himself as badly enslaved as the fore by a common tyrant. An Englishman. contrary, sets his first thoughts to the wir securing what he considers the pracdences of liberty, namely, free speech press, right of assembling, right of s and political representation. When liberty. When he sees the French subs the rule of a despot, and cheer him passes, he despises and hates them

mental characteristics of the two nati which, superadded to hereditary antagon renders it so monstrously difficult a thing

keep the peace between them -N. Y. Sad Death of a Student

The Detroit papers give the particular aread affair which took place at the sity at Aun Arbor, Michigan, last wo George W. Brazie, a young man wh until recently been a student at the I sity, being anxious to become a men sham society, and beer and whiskey was performed by a party of nine studin one of the study rooms, and all chose partook freely of the liquors. and sank down upon the floor. The taken back and made as comfortable He was attended to at intervals durin soon come out of his drunkes sleep. W college as usual. When they returned 11 o'clock the unfortunate young man dying, and before a obveician, who w

for could arrive, he breathed his last A Horrible Murder in Joliet, Ill

The body of an English servant go discovered on Thursday of last week pile of stones, (about half a mile tra city of Joliet, near the plank road lea-Wilmington.) in an entire state of and with bands and feet cut off and the broken. The body was discovered by the limbs projecting from the racks, an recognized by the mother of the decis She was last seen in company with a ca ter, about 40 years of age, named Rich who had been employed on the ratio an engineer, and had borne a good cha He had been intimate with the girl, at was supposed to be seduced by the girl's disappearance, be told the mother that he had sent her off to be abortion, and until the body was in supposed this was the truth. tense excitement prevailed at Jo there were threats of lynching Richards was under arrest. The evidence again was strengthened by the fact that a hair found near the body correspon actly with the bair of the prisoner, and bald place has been discovered upon head, showing, conclusively, that the

was torn from it. The Life of a Pope. Early hours, a frugal table, a solita

monotony of pursuits, by the regular more or less, of every successive Pope, is not exempt from any of the obligation bis priesthood. He celebrates mass morning, and a-sists at a second celebra besides, probably, other special devotion ones in his chapel, but to real honest prest ings, strong and bold, by a Capuchia fria during Advent and Lent.

A farmer near Fredericksburg, Va. per bushel, to be delivered early; crop ! mated between four and five thousand bush,